

Reagan pledges support for Gulf Arabs

ABU DHABI (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan pledged support for United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported. It said the letter to Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, handed over by U.S. Ambassador David Mack, "affirmed the keenness of the United States and its allies for cooperation and friendship with states of the region and the preservation of security and stability in the Gulf." Diplomats said the message appeared to be part of U.S. efforts to restore damaged credibility in the region following revelations Washington had sold arms to Iran. The message was in reply to one Sheikh Zayed had sent the U.S. president lately and mentioned that an American envoy would be visiting the region to discuss developments, WAM added. It said the message also dealt with the situation in the region, world issues of common interest and cooperation between the UAE and the U.S.

Volume 12 Number 3448

AMMAN, SUNDAY APRIL 12, 1987, SHABAN 14, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation
جريدة عن المؤسسة العربية للدراسات والنشر

Khatib to head delegation to Damascus meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A Cabinet meeting on Saturday named Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism Mohammad Khatib to head a Jordanian delegation to attend a conference of Arab ministers of culture scheduled to convene in Damascus on April 20. The Cabinet, which met under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali, also endorsed amendments to the Treaty of the World Tourism Organisation.

Hamzeh to head team to WHO talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh will head a Jordanian delegation to the 40th session of the World Health Organisation (WHO), scheduled to convene in Geneva on May 1. The delegation will also represent Jordan to the executive meetings of the Council of Arab Ministers of Health which will also be held in Geneva in May.

Syrian interior minister due Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — Syrian Interior Minister Mohammad Ghabbash is due here Monday on a three-day official visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on scopes of strengthening bilateral cooperations.

Bridges to close

AMMAN (Petra) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges across the River Jordan will be closed as of 10 a.m. Monday and reopen Wednesday morning, the Public Security Department (PSD) said Saturday. A PSD statement said the two bridges would be closed again on Sunday, April 19, an reopening on Tuesday. No reason was given for the closure and the PSD statement asked travellers to refrain from going to the bridge terminals during these periods.

Soviet cosmonauts to take space walk

MOSCOW (AP) — Two Soviet cosmonauts were preparing on Saturday for a space walk to inspect a laboratory module that failed to dock with their orbiting space, the official news agency TASS said Saturday. TASS said cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Lavekin were scheduled to leave the Mir space station late Saturday or early Sunday. It gave no details. The Kvant module, which carries a new generation space lab, has twice failed to dock with the space station.

Clashes reported in 2 Egyptian towns

CAIRO (R) — Crowds clashed with police in two Egyptian towns after candidates they supported lost in this week's parliamentary elections, security sources said Saturday. They said one person was killed and one was wounded in the oasis town of Fayoum, 100 kilometres southwest of Cairo, when supporters of the New Wafd party fired shots in the air in jubilation on Friday after victory returns indicated a farce for their party in the constituency.

INSIDE

- U.S. warship said to have scared off Iranian gunboat, page 2
- Jordan and Oman open talks on trade ties, page 3
- Palestinians struggle against Israel for family reunification, page 4
- Threat of famine looms in Bangladesh, page 5
- McEnroe advances to WCT finals, page 6
- Conable sees need for new creative financing schemes, page 7
- Philippines rebels issue death warning against U.S. officials, page 8

Iraq reports crushing Iranian offensive in south

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi forces drove Iranian fighters out of territory in southern Iraq in a large-scale attack early Saturday, the military command in Baghdad announced.

A 21-gun salute echoed across the Iraqi capital after the victory was reported, according to a dispatch from the Iraqi News Agency (INA).

In its brief report, the agency did not give the size of the territory retaken by the Iraqis, but it said the area was liberated in a massive pre-dawn attack.

The communiqué said the elite Presidential Guards division crushed enemy troops holding land east of the southern Iraqi city of Basra and "only those who managed to flee the battlefield were left alive."

Iraqi communiqués gave no precise details on the amount of territory freed from the Iranians. Previous Baghdad announcements referred to a few "foot-holds" gained by Iran in its initial assault on Tuesday.

Iraq said Friday its troops had recovered all territory lost to Iran in another attack on the central front of east of Baghdad.

Defence Minister General Adnan Khairallah led Saturday's Iraqi counter-attack. Baghdad Radio quoted him as saying it was

launched by the Presidential Guards and men of the third and seventh corps defending east and south of Basra.

Tens of thousands of enemy troops were killed or wounded, their bodies are littering the battlefield and huge numbers were taken prisoner," he said in a cable to President Saddam Hussein.

The congratulatory telegram,

which was quoted by INA, said the Iraqi attack involved jet fighters, helicopter gunships, artillery, infantry and armour columns.

Earlier, Iran claimed its forces

smashed a big Iraqi counter-

attack with heavy casualties on the southern front.

The Iranian news agency IRNA claimed at least 3,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded in fighting Friday night and Saturday.

Meanwhile, an Iranian gunboat

fired two missiles at a Panamanian freighter in the southern Gulf on Saturday but it was not clear whether they hit the vessel, marine salvage executives said.

Snag hits Syrian efforts to break Sidon stalemate

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian efforts to end the "camps war" between Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militia hit a snag Friday night when peace talks in the South Lebanese port of Sidon broke up without agreement.

The talks, arranged by Syrian military observers, aimed to build on a week-old ceasefire at two shattered refugee camps in Beirut, where Syrian troops deployed earlier in the week.

But the meeting failed to resolve a dispute over villages seized by Palestinian fighters from Amal in November. Sporadic fighting, the first in weeks, erupted in the area on Wednesday.

A source close to the meeting said each side had stuck to its demands, with Amal insisting on recovering strategic points near the refugee camps of Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh.

"We came for the withdrawal, but were surprised when the Palestinians asked for more time," Amal politburo member Hattam Jumaa told reporters after the talks.

The Palestinians, represented by the pro-Syrian Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), offered to hand over the positions to a Sidon-based Sunni Muslim militia, but refused to let Amal return until sieges of camps in Beirut and the south had ended.

Fighters loyal to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, at odds with Syria, control the disputed strongholds, but took no public part in Friday's talks or the ceasefire accord.

Damascus, under Arab and international pressure to halt the fighting and the suffering inflicted on civilians, wants to promote the influence of the PNSF in any settlement of the camps war, which has cost almost 900 lives since September.

Conditions have eased considerably in the Beirut camps of Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh, where the Syrian army presence has upheld the truce and ensured safety for relief convoys.

Mr. Shamir opposes a conference with the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on grounds it would "impose" a solution on Israel and replace direct Israeli-Arab talks.

Mr. Peres has said that the Soviet Union and China, both permanent members of the Security Council, must establish relations with Israel if they want to participate in the conference.

Resistance group says 9 Israeli soldiers killed

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Commandos said Saturday they killed nine Israeli soldiers in an overnight rocket and machinegun attack on South Lebanon.

A statement issued by the "Islamic Resistance" and broadcast on local radio stations said a guerrilla unit ambushed an Israeli force Friday night at the village of Kantara, inside Israel's self-declared "security zone" there.

Two Israeli soldiers of the Zionist army were killed and a tank completely destroyed," the statement said.

"When the enemy sent in reinforcements; our fighters fired rockets and automatic weapons at them. An Israeli vehicle was set ablaze and seven soldiers in it were killed," it said. It said the guerrillas returned safely to base.

The statement said Israeli helicopters strafed wooded areas, while jet fighters staged mock raids and dropped flares over the area, apparently in a bid to recover the soldiers' bodies.

Israel established "security zone" after withdrawing the bulk of its forces from Lebanon in

Hilweh and Mieh Mieh.

"We came for the withdrawal, but were surprised when the Palestinians asked for more time," Amal politburo member Hattam Jumaa told reporters after the talks.

The Palestinians, represented by the pro-Syrian Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), offered to hand over the positions to a Sidon-based Sunni Muslim militia, but refused to let Amal return until sieges of camps in Beirut and the south had ended.

Fighters loyal to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, at odds with Syria, control the disputed strongholds, but took no public part in Friday's talks or the ceasefire accord.

Damascus, under Arab and international pressure to halt the fighting and the suffering inflicted on civilians, wants to promote the influence of the PNSF in any settlement of the camps war, which has cost almost 900 lives since September.

Conditions have eased considerably in the Beirut camps of Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh, where the Syrian army presence has upheld the truce and ensured safety for relief convoys.

Mr. Shamir opposes a conference with the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on grounds it would "impose" a solution on Israel and replace direct Israeli-Arab talks.

Mr. Peres has said that the Soviet Union and China, both permanent members of the Security Council, must establish relations with Israel if they want to participate in the conference.

Mr. Shamir attempts to seek an international conference are bitterly opposed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir who has called such a forum "suicidal and nightmarish." Both leaders have said their coalition could face collapse over the issue.

However, Amal fighters still ring Rashidieh, near the southern part of Tyre, and hold positions around the Beirut camps alongside Shi'ite Lebanese army soldiers.

Hatred and suspicion, fanned by almost two years of intermittent Amal-Palestinian battles, run deep on both sides.

On Friday, Mr. Shamir warned

that Israel's coalition government was heading for collapse if Mr. Peres insisted on seeking to promote an international conference.

Mr. Shamir told Israel television: "(Mr. Peres') Labour Party must toe my line. (If not) it apparently wants to break up the government."

Mr. Peres earlier told reporters that Mr. Shamir's attacks against his idea would lead to a collapse of the government.

However, Mr. Shamir said he had no intention of breaking up the government and that early elections would be harmful to the country.

Mr. Peres' attempts to seek an international conference are bitterly opposed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir who has called such a forum "suicidal and nightmarish." Both leaders have said their coalition could face collapse over the issue.

Mr. Shamir opposes a conference with the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on grounds it would "impose" a solution on Israel and replace direct Israeli-Arab talks.

Mr. Peres has said that the Soviet Union and China, both permanent members of the Security Council, must establish relations with Israel if they want to participate in the conference.

Mr. Shamir attempts to seek an international conference are bitterly opposed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir who has called such a forum "suicidal and nightmarish." Both leaders have said their coalition could face collapse over the issue.

However, Amal fighters still ring Rashidieh, near the southern part of Tyre, and hold positions around the Beirut camps alongside Shi'ite Lebanese army soldiers.

Hatred and suspicion, fanned by almost two years of intermittent Amal-Palestinian battles, run deep on both sides.

On Friday, Mr. Shamir warned

Regent, opening justice ministers' talks, calls for revitalisation of Arab will

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Saturday urged Arab countries to revive the work of institutions which could best represent the will of Arab society and adopt contemporary thinking and objective dialogue which, he said, should form a basis for arriving at results marked by integrity and justice.

They said the attack took place at 3:30 p.m. and the captain of the vessel radioed that the missiles were fired at his vessel but that he had no casualties.

He did not say whether the vessel sustained damage and did not request assistance according to the executives. It was not clear whether the missiles hit the vessel.

Iran has been sending its gunboats to fire Italian-made Sea Killer missiles at commercial vessels sailing in the neutral waters of the Gulf in retaliation for the Iraqi attacks on its own tanker.

Saturday's attack took place even as the U.S. navy was geared to play a more active role in protecting commercial vessels in the Gulf against the Iranian attacks. British, French and Soviet warships have also been actively patrolling the Gulf waters.

Shipping executives in the region have disclosed that U.S. warship earlier in the week scored off an Iranian gunboat that was harassing an American-flag tanker operated by the U.S. Mobil Oil Co. (See page 2).

Meanwhile, an Iranian gunboat

fired two missiles at a Panamanian freighter in the southern Gulf on Saturday but it was not clear whether they hit the vessel, marine salvage executives said.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, opens a four-day meeting of the Council of Arab Justice Ministers on Saturday (Petra photo)

sufficient to present to the world.

Prince Hassan said.

He said Jordan, which hosted numerous Arab meetings, continues to work for a unified Arab stand and action and wishes the Arab justice ministers success in their endeavours to enhance Arab will and determination and serve the future generations.

At the outset of the session, Mr. Mustafa Bularabi Alawi, minister of justice in Morocco, spoke about the achievements of the Arab Justice Ministers Council in helping to unify Arab legal and judicial systems.

Another speaker at the opening session was Mr. Mohammad Mikhael, secretary general of the Arab Justice Ministers Council, who paid tribute to Jordan and its government for hosting the conference and providing all possible efforts for peace.

The topics that the four-day

meeting will discuss include a formula for unifying judicial laws in Arab states, arbitration and other judicial affairs.

Delegations representing 12 Arab countries are taking part in the meeting.

The speaker of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akef Al Fawaz respectively, several senior officials, the president of the Jordanian Bar Association and judges and lawyers and members of Arab diplomatic missions here attended the opening session.

establishment of law and respect of mankind.

Mr. Jamal Sourani, who is attending the meeting on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people for the hospitality and support accorded to the delegations attending the meeting and said that he was thankful for Mr. Shakaa for adopting the emblem of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem as the logo for the meeting.

The Palestinian people will continue to hold on to their identity and pursue the struggle until the Arab flag is hoisted in Arab Jerusalem and Palestine."

Mr. Sourani said.

Mr. Sourani also referred to the Gulf war and described Iran as having a lust for further destruction and slaughter in violation of all international norms and principles and in defiance of all efforts for peace.

The topics that the four-day

meeting will discuss include a formula for unifying judicial laws in Arab states, arbitration and other judicial affairs.

Delegations representing 12 Arab countries are taking part in the meeting.

The speaker of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akef Al Fawaz respectively, several senior officials, the president of the Jordanian Bar Association and judges and lawyers and members of Arab diplomatic missions here attended the opening session.

Justice Minister Riad Al Shakaa, who was elected chairman of the conference, made a speech in which he referred to the council's work and describing it as a cultural battle aimed at enhancing the

new element into the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks.

Foreign analysts in Moscow said the TASS comments indicated there was pessimism in the Kremlin about hopes of progress on arms control issues during Mr. Shultz's visit, even though Mr. Reagan on Friday welcomed Mr. Gorbachev's proposals.

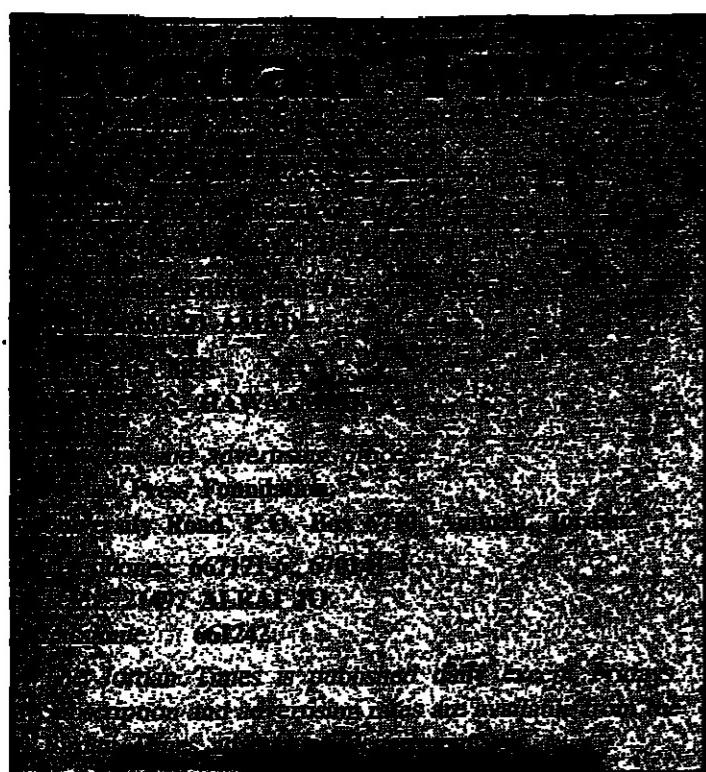
Commenting on a speech by Mr. Shultz left Andrews air force base near Washington on board a U.S. air force jet for Helsinki, where he was to stay for a day before arriving in Moscow Monday morning.

He is making the trip despite charges of Soviet espionage against the U.S. embassy in Moscow and counter-charges by the Soviet Union of American spying at Soviet diplomatic offices in the United States.

The president advocated a radical cut in offensive missiles as if he did not see the fact that the strategic defence initiative (SDI) cannot lead to this but, instead, will force the side against which it is aimed to take measures to neutralise it," TASS said.

The president said the negotiations should be simultaneous. ... I'm pleased to hear him say that... they have a preponderant advantage in the short-range weapons, much greater than we would have to offer as deterrent on the other side."

Short-range nuclear missiles have a range of 480-960 kilometres, while medium-range weapons



Peres' diplomatic game

VITZHAK Shamir's hawkish image and Shimon Peres' liberal views may well be seen as two sides of the same coin. Their approaches to an Arab-Israeli peace settlement are different, but their basic goals remain essentially the same. For Shamir, an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict is sheer nonsense. But, for Peres, to come to that conclusion is a fairly convoluted process as he wants to maintain a liberal image for himself. Of late, Peres has vigorously championed the cause of an Arab-Israeli peace settlement and traversed distances as far away as Morocco, Egypt and Western Europe, apparently notwithstanding the Likud bloc's vituperative opposition to his mission. Much of the gimmicks performed by him in this connection seems to have been meant to impress on the Arab World that Shimon Peres is not Yitzhak Shamir, neither in style nor in functioning.

At a time when there has emerged a real consensus among the European nations regarding the importance of convening an international conference to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and the likelihood of the U.S. going along with the European position, Peres made a volte face. He does not show that he is opposed to the holding of an international conference; but he places conditions in such a way that it would be impossible to hold one at all.

No international conference aimed at resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict would be worthwhile and complete unless there is an active Soviet participation in it. But, Peres has placed two important conditions for the Soviets to qualify for participation: that the Soviet Union reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel, broken off since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and that the Kremlin allow at least 30,000 to 40,000 Soviet Jews to emigrate annually to Israel. It goes without saying that the Soviet Jews thus emigrated would ultimately be made to settle down on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Already the Israeli cabinet has been told to budget \$200 million to settle 10,000 newcomers in Israel.

By raising the deal demands, Peres has not only swallowed hook, line, and sinker all that he has been saying about the holding of an international conference, but also placed the Kremlin on the horns of a real dilemma. On the one hand, a Soviet participation in an international conference would be subject to an Israeli veto if the requested number of Soviet Jews are not allowed to emigrate to Israel. On the other hand, if the Soviet Union were to grant the exodus of so many thousand Jews, how could it be sure that these very same Jews will not be settled down on the West Bank, thus indirectly sharing complicity with the nefarious Zionist plot of consolidating the occupied Arab territories? In such an event, how could the Soviets argue against Israel in an international conference for vacating the occupied territories on which the Soviet Jews have made their homes? One should admit that Peres has not only performed a superb hat-trick in his diplomatic game with the Soviets but also ingeniously moved to scuttle the very concept of an international conference in which he hardly believes; nonetheless taking much pains to create a facade to make others believe him.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Resistance escalates in West Bank

THE occupied Arab territories are these days witnessing a new and bold manifestation of resistance activity that enhances the Palestinian people's pride and their self-confidence. The general strike staged in the cities of the occupied West Bank is a manifestation of solidarity with the Arab detainees in Israeli jails who are being tormented and mistreated by the Israeli occupation authorities. Arab people in the cities, in the camps and in the villages of the Israeli-held Arab land have gone on strike to show solidarity with and support for their detained kinsmen; and this show of resistance has now extended to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and is spreading rapidly to other regions. What is fueling the Arab resistance is continued Israeli arbitrary measures inside the occupied territories. The Israelis have closed a technical institute in Hebron and most recently, closed the Friends School in Ramallah and they continue to impose heavy fines and taxes on the Arab inhabitants and on university students. The Arabs under Israeli rule continue to escalate their resistance against the Israeli invaders and continue to thwart enemy plans and evil designs. This new wave of resistance in the occupied territories is a clear call for Arab countries to join their ranks and work in one unity to force the Israelis to accept peace in exchange for land and to put an end through various means to Israel's acts of terrorism against the Arab population.

Al Dustour: Jordan will pursue peace

UPON concluding his tour in Europe by a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, King Hussein announced that Jordan will continue to pursue all possible efforts for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East to be held under United Nations auspices. The idea of the proposed conference has been backed by the European Community nations and this development has encouraged Jordan to pursue its efforts for overcoming obstacles in the way of this conference. One of the major obstacles in the path of this conference is the attitude of the United States whose government officials are still supporting Israel's view of conducting direct negotiations between the Arabs and Israel. Britain had until recently supported Washington's view, but thanks to Jordan's relentless efforts, London has now taken a positive stand; and the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher now openly supports the convening of the conference. This British support has great significance in view of Britain's important status within the European Community and due to its close ties with the United States, and for being a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Jordan's intensive contacts with various world nations over the past few days are still in need of further backing and still await practical moves from the European Community and Britain and also from the Arab countries.

Sawt Al Shaab: Another Iranian suicide

THE Iranians consider their Karbala battles against Iraq as preludes for the major offensive which they still prepare to launch on the Arab country. Their leaders still consider this year as the final year of the war in which they hope to achieve a decisive victory on Iraq. But observers of the developments in the on-going war clearly see the Iranians losing one battle after another due to their failure to breach the southern front though they have sacrificed tens of thousands of troops in the process. The on-going Karbala 9 battle in the central sector of the front will end up in total failure again, due to the resistance of the Iraqi armed forces and the cohesion of the Iraqi society behind its leader. The Iraqis have greatly strengthened their armed forces and are now in far better position than ever before, and capable of repelling aggression and inflicting heavy losses on their enemies. Therefore the Karbala 9 battle which is going on at present is another great act of suicide for the Iranian forces.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Initiative and market forces are being suppressed in agricultural sector

THE present government has committed itself to the encouragement of individual initiatives and to the reduction of government intervention in the economic life, except when absolutely necessary.

The public sector has already been involved, at varying degrees, in the process of economic decision-making in all sectors of the economy. Therefore, it was important to gradually let the private sector undertake free initiatives and take more risks.

The agricultural sector has always been the least exposed to the intervention of the public sector. Farmers have always been free to produce whatever they find suitable, led only by the market forces and guided by price fluctuations.

On the other hand the spread of agricultural production all over the country, and the participation of thousands of small scale farmers, rendered governmental intervention impractical. The government confined its role to overall direction and support.

However, the Ministry of Agriculture is now seen to be tempted to get involved deeper in the details of the production process. Such intervention is bound to pose huge responsibilities on the ministry, and to adversely affect farmers who now face the ministry's directives, orders and licenses.

Following are some actual examples:

— The leasing of government-owned land has been set at a minimum of 5,000 dunums. The ministry decided that the minimum capital allocated per dunum should be JD 200. This means that only super rich individuals and finance corporations qualify for benefit-

ting from this facility. Small farmers, however, are completely excluded. The ministry will deal with businessmen and banks who are after quick profits at the expense of government subsidies.

— The ministry decided to buy the wheat produced by the leased lands at a heavily subsidised price that is threefold the international market price. Under these circumstances, the real value added to the country will be negative. The handful of investors may generate profit at a very high price in public funds. Poor farmers however deserve more if there is no alternative to subsidies.

— The ministry has regulated the sale of chickens to avoid a surplus in table egg production. It formed a central committee to supervise each sale of chicken. Local governors have been charged with the responsibility of surveying chicken farms with powers to close those who sell chicken without a license.

— The ministry also intends to be in charge of poultry farms through a central coordinating office. The office would count the chicken in each farm all over the country, and destroy any excess to prevent prices from declining. Thousands of chicken were killed to control supply, and keep prices at high levels.

— Moreover, the ministry will encourage the establishment of a cooperative society for poultry farms, similar to that of egg producers. Farmers would deliver their products at a high price to the cooperative society, who, in turn would worry about selling them to the consumers at above market prices, or become dependent on public funds to cover losses and pay dividends to inefficient producers, whose imported contents are above 80 per

cent. Thus the ministry is going to make sure that market forces will be suppressed.

— It is also known that all agricultural products are priced daily to protect consumers, despite the fact that vegetable, and fruit prices are currently 25 per cent lower than their level in 1980, in real terms. The pricing is, of course, ridiculous because it is based on the prevailing prices in the whole sale market in the previous day which may be irrelevant the following day.

— The ministry decided to control the use of green (plastic) houses to reduce tomato production. This entails the inspection of 2,500 plastic houses scattered between Ramtha and Aqaba and violators would be punished.

— The ministry introduced the so-called agricultural pattern, whereby its staff decide on what to produce and the areas to be utilised for each kind of products under license, and who will be licensed to produce what.

Perhaps the Ministry of Agriculture is willing and happy to assume all these responsibilities, but this would mean an end to individual initiative in the agricultural sector, and the complete discarding of the free economy concept and market economies, and in contrast to the official government policy.

In the Soviet Union and China, farmers are given more freedom to produce for the market, while our Ministry of Agriculture swallows against the current and tries hard to uproot farmers from their lands.

Palestinians struggle against Israel over family unification

By Galina Vromen
Reuter

JERUSALEM — When engineering student Mohammad Nagger married a Romanian girl in Bucharest seven years ago, he hoped to bring her home to the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

But like thousands of other Palestinians, Nagger has been increasingly frustrated by Israel's refusal to grant his wife Lutecia and six-year-old daughter Lena permission to move to his home town on Ramallah.

Lutecia, now expecting their second child, and Romanian-born Lena travel between Bucharest and the West Bank on tourist visas or stay in Ramallah illegally at the risk of being summarily expelled.

"There have recently been a number of (Israeli) high court decisions that show there is nowhere for us to appeal," said Palestinian lawyer Jonathan Kuttub.

"As lawyers we hear about the problems of reunification and there is nothing we can do," he said.

In one recent case, a woman in the Gaza Strip was forced to cross the border into Egypt just days after giving birth because her visa had expired. The high court upheld the action and she was told she could not rejoin her husband and older child in Gaza for at least six months.

Until recently, Palestinians often stayed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for three months at a time, left the area for a day and then returned. But under new regulations, they must be away from Gaza for six months and the West Bank for three months before they can reapply for a visit.

"It wasn't so bad when we got married," said Bassam Taha, a

plagued them through much of Israel's 20-year-old military occupation of the Arab territories.

They have appealed to the Finnish embassy, representing Soviet interests in Israel, and to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for help in their human rights battle, and have demonstrated repeatedly in Jerusalem.

The protests have been spurred by what Palestinians say is an Israeli clampdown, making it harder than ever before for families to live together.

"There have recently been a number of (Israeli) high court decisions that show there is nowhere for us to appeal," said Palestinian lawyer Jonathan Kuttub.

"As lawyers we hear about the problems of reunification and there is nothing we can do," he said.

In one recent case, a woman in the Gaza Strip was forced to cross the border into Egypt just days after giving birth because her visa had expired. The high court upheld the action and she was told she could not rejoin her husband and older child in Gaza for at least six months.

Until recently, Palestinians often stayed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for three months at a time, left the area for a day and then returned. But under new regulations, they must be away from Gaza for six months and the West Bank for three months before they can reapply for a visit.

"It wasn't so bad when we got married," said Bassam Taha, a

26-year-old land surveyor from Ramallah whose wife Elham is from Jordan.

Elham must leave the West Bank for three months at a time and her one-year-old son stays behind with his father because the family fears Israeli authorities would not allow the child to return.

The Israelis claim they do not know how many applications they receive for family reunification but grant about 10 to 20 per cent of the requests. Last year 1,000 permits were granted, up from 500 in 1985, the Israelis said.

"The number of those who wish to come are in the thousands and thousands and the resources of the West Bank and Gaza Strip cannot absorb such a lot of people," said West Bank civil administration spokeswoman Elize Chazar.

She said that in the first 14 years after Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a total of 50,000 people who happened to be outside the area at the time of the 1967 Middle East war were allowed to join their families. But the number has since dropped dramatically.

The Israelis set no criteria for determining who can come and give applicants no explanation for a rejection.

"We decide on a case-by-case basis. If we had criteria, we would have to let everyone who fits the criteria come," Chazar said.

Palestinians say the practice opens the way for corruption and fuels suspicions among Arabs in the territories where 1.3 million

Palestinians demonstrate last week outside the Israeli prime minister's office to demand that to rejoin their families.

Palestinians live under Israeli occupation.

Arab middlemen try to use their ties with the Israelis to get residency visas for clients who pay hundreds of dollars for the service.

The situation causes friction among Palestinians who say the Israelis often grant the visas as a prize to collaborators.

"Wherever I see someone has managed to get a member of his family a permit, I figure he either paid a lot of money to a middleman, or he has been very, very

lucky, or he got it by collaborating with the Israelis," Nagger said.

Sandra Hamad, born in the United States to Palestinian parents, has lived illegally in Ramallah since she married a shopkeeper in the town four years ago. The Israelis refuse to grant her a permanent resident's permit, she said.

"We thought about going to middlemen, but why should we pay those high fees for something which is our right? The Israelis

said.

The Israelis would like us to go away. But I'm not going anywhere. My husband doesn't

want to live in America. We have a house and land and a business here and we will stay," Hamad said.

and during Israel's 1967 war was to give Israel territory in the West Bank and Gaza to bargain for peace with the Arabs (Stephen Green, *Taking Sides: America's secret relations with a militant Israel 1948-67*, Faber and Faber, 1984).

After the failure of the peace plan drawn up by Nixon's secretary of state, William Rogers, various interested institutions and groups in and outside of government reached a consensus; in 1973, under the Ford administration, a plan involving the exchange of the bulk of the occupied territories for peace was spelled out in the "Brookings

Zionists have always had their men in the White House and Congress...

council's adviser on Jewish affairs, and Richard Perle, who began as an aide to the fervently Zionist Senator Henry Jackson, recruited Jewish staff members in the Senate to work for Israel. One enthusiastic recruit to this group was Stephen Bryen, then a staff member of the Senate foreign relations committee, who at that time, came under investigation, and was eventually cleared, of passing classified documents to the Israelis. Describing their activities, Amitay said: "There are now a lot of guys at the working level up here who happen to be Jewish, who are willing to make a little bit of extra effort and to look at certain issues in terms of their Jewishness, and this is what has made this thing go very effectively in the last couple of years."

These are all guys who are in a position to make the decisions in these areas for these senators."

If a senator did not go along ... they would organise direct pressure on him from his constituents.

Report. "This consensus was not to Israel's liking. Perle's "little army" went to work and in the spring of 1975 secured the signatures of 76 senators on a letter warning the U.S. president against any policy detrimental to Israel. This was a seminal document, involving the total submission of U.S. Middle East interests to those of Israel. It was in this atmosphere of submission that, in September 1982, President Reagan proclaimed his own peace plan, involving Israel relinquishing occupied territory, which was, within hours, denounced by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, and quickly dropped from the U.S. foreign policy agenda. Since then the U.S. has not seriously resumed its peacemaking role in the Middle East — Middle East International, London,

The divided loyalties of U.S. Zionists

By Michael Jansen

A cartoon in the Los Angeles Times on March 8 depicts Jonathan Pollard, the Israeli spy, in the dock with the shadowy figures of five Israeli leaders — Peres, Shamir, Sharon, Arens and Rabin behind him. The caption reads: "Unindicted co-conspirators."

"The Times was correct in its assertion that the Israeli political-military establishment was also on trial in the Pollard case, but it did not go far enough.

The undicted co-conspirators are legion: Americans, mainly Jewish Zionists, who played a double game within the American establishment for over 40 years. In doing so, they have followed the dicta of Zionist and Israeli leaders who, like Nahum Goldmann, past president of the World Zionist Organisation, declare that Jews "should live not only as patriots in the country of their origin, but also as patriots of Israel." Furthermore, Jews should "fight for the recognition of double loyalties" and, if need be, "support Israel against the views of the states in which we live." (Goldmann made this characteristic statement before a meeting of the WZO in Jerusalem on February 1975, after he had become a maverick in the Zionist movement through his advocacy of the territory-for-peace formula for achieving a settlement with the Arabs.) Thus, Jewish loyalty to Israel — "our state" — should have precedence over loyalty to the countries in which Jews live — "our home." To achieve this objective the Zionists have sensitized the diaspora Jews on Jewish issues — the holocaust, Soviet Jewry and Israel — with the object of making Jews feel it is "natural" to give their primary loyalty to Israel. Jonathan Pollard was the perfect subject for such subversion. He had a longstanding

admiration and affection for Israel, visiting it 11 times before his arrest, the last time in the spring of 1984, the occasion of his recruitment.

Israel intelligence depends heavily on Jewish communities abroad ...

such activity. The report of the Senate committee on intelligence stated that the proposal to sell arms to Iran "originated among a group of foreign arms dealers and investors" who used "Israeli officials and Michael Ledeen as intermediaries" to approach U.S. officials with their "plan for renewing U.S.-Iranian relations." Subsequent services involving disloyalty to the U.S. have not been of this order: they have been performed to give Israel military advantage over its Arab neighbours and enable Israel to launch its aggressive wars. These loyal Zionists undertook their tasks in spite of the fact that, in 1950, the U.S. and Israel signed an agreement prohibiting covert activities against one another. There are well-documented cases: From 1957 through the 1960s Jewish Zionists within the defence establishment's nuclear industries supplied to Israel hundred of pounds of weapons-grade plutonium material, claiming that it had "disappeared." As late as 1982 an entire cargo of unprocessed nuclear material, "disappeared" from a ship in the Mediterranean and was traced to Israel. In December 1983, the U.S. and Israel concluded their strategic defence pact which included proviso that the two countries would not spy on one another, superseding the 1950 agreement. Six months later, Jonathan Pollard was hired. And in May 1985 a wealthy Israeli film producer and a Californian businessman were investigated for shipping to Israel more than 800 electronic switches that could be used to trigger nuclear bombs.

In addition, the Zionists have also openly mobilised Jewish Zionists to bend U.S. foreign policy to Israel's will. The "Iranagate" scandal resulted from just

This favouring of Israel stemmed from the belief, carefully fostered by Israel and diaspora Zionists, that there is a complete identity of interest between Israel and the United States, which there is not. This attitude was adopted by Jewish and non-Jewish Zionists in government in the U.S. before the founding of the state. The Zionists have always had their

Threat of famine looms in Bangladesh

By Syed Ahmeduzzaman
Reuter

DHAKA — The food queues form before dawn in cities all over Bangladesh.

Thousands of hungry people with empty bowls gather at retail shops and around distribution vans for a chance to buy cheap grain. Many of the bowls are still empty when night comes, as there is not enough government-subsidised grain for everyone.

Queues also form every evening at various rural centres throughout Bangladesh.

In the countryside, a fortunate few line up to receive their daily wages — a sackful of grain provided under an overseas-sponsored "food for work" programme.

The daily lives of much of Bangladesh's 105 million population is dominated by one concern — hunger.

Opposition leaders say the situation is deteriorating.

The government says its emergency measures, such as the distribution of 250,000 tonnes of cheap cereal and its decision to increase grain imports, will help it weather the current food crisis.

Grain prices have soared by up

to 25 per cent in the past month, with the government blaming a poor harvest, delayed shipment of imported grain and hoarding by unscrupulous traders.

Sardar Amjad Hossain, state minister for food, told Reuters grain shortages at this time of year were not unusual because it fell between two harvests.

The cheap grain distribution and a harvest expected in the middle of April would push prices down again to "within the common man's buying capacity," he said.

Other officials are less confident.

They told Reuters Bangladesh now had only 390,000 tonnes of grain stocks. This would soon be exhausted if supplies were depleted at the present rate and fresh shipments did not arrive quickly.

Opposition leader Begum Kheda Zia went even further on Sunday, warning that Bangladesh was on the verge of a famine.

At a Dhaka news conference, the leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party urged President Hossain Mohammad Ershad's government to take immediate measures to avert famine.

Her remarks coincided with

newspaper reports that thousands of hectares of crops had been destroyed by drought in the south-west of the country.

Food Minister Hossain admitted the food crisis was worrying the government, but denied the government had asked for emergency international aid.

"I think we can tide over the crisis all by ourselves," he said.

Officials said the "food for work" scheme had helped ease the crisis.

For many of the people labouring on rural development projects under this scheme, however, their jobs provide only the barest of temporary relief.

In the village of Raipur, father of six, Suja Miah told Reuters the four kilogramme of wheat which make his daily wage on a "food for work" project were not enough to feed his family.

"It hardly makes one full meal a day," he said.

"This is only three months work. We are jobless through the rest of the year," Miah said. "No work means no food. We have no savings."

An official said the Raipur project would close at the end of April and some of the male workers would find alternative em-

ployment as porters or farm labourers.

The women would have nothing to do except nurse their malnourished and often sick children, he said.

"Food for work," which provides jobs for 2.4 million Bangladeshis each year, was set up with the aid of the Rome-based World Food Programme to help ease rural unemployment.

Planning Minister A.K. Khan-daker told a seminar last month that 40 per cent of Bangladesh's 30 million workforce were unemployed, 80 per cent of them in the countryside.

Although the unemployed are particularly vulnerable in the current food crisis, even those with jobs are hit by higher prices.

"We know we are asking higher fare than usual. But it still leaves barely enough to buy only two kilos of rice at close of day after paying my rickshaw owner's share," said Dhaka rickshaw driver Aminur Rahman.

To help ease the situation, Britain and Australia will supply 129,250 tonnes of wheat to Bangladesh as aid this month, and the Dhaka government has also finalised deals to buy 35,000 tonnes of rice from Burma and Pakistan.



A boy collects the family food ration at a distribution centre (Photo by Trevor Page).

Bangladesh, which has an annual per capita income of only \$131, expects to produce 14.5 million tonnes of rice and 1.5 million tonnes of wheat during the current fiscal year ending in June.

As a long-term solution to the problem of hunger, the government has launched a \$130-million programme to develop new varieties of rice and other crops suitable for the country's arid northern regions.

Researcher spells out the case against television

By Karl Habermann

THIRTY two per cent of children asked in an American survey if they would rather do without their father or their television set opted for having no father.

There are two institutions in New York that treat children television addicts. Both run special schools.

Is television really a dangerous pleasure for children?

Professor Heribert Heinrichs, a media expert and head of the Audio-Visual Centre in Hildesheim, West Germany, has found in a survey that up to the age of 14, children should not watch crime films on television on their own.

"Children, especially small children, get very involved in crime films. They personally go through the scenes and feel threatened, lost or at someone's mercy. In exciting scenes children draw close to their parents. If they cannot do this, they can be put under great strain and suffer shock."

Professor Heinrichs' organisation began by taking a look at

violence in German television. Researchers discovered that in one week there were 416 incidents of violent crime in films screened by the first and second German television channels.

In the weeks surveyed there were 103 dead on the screen, 52 serious fights, 27 shoot-outs and eight armed holdups.

To these could be added fights, arson, torture, break-ins, blackmail and kidnapping.

Heinrichs said that the high points of the test week were "A man tried to stab to death a sick person. A son shot his mother and grandmother. Criminals tried to run over another with a car. A man shot down a female bear playing with her young."

Heinrichs spoke of "many cases of direct imitation," quoting, for example: "A young boy mixed ground glass into his family's food, just as he had seen it done in an American film."

In a second instance he quoted the case of a 14-year-old from Hildesheim who made a bomb threat against the city's hospital, demanding DM5,000. He confessed after he had been arrested

that he had seen a similar threat in an American crime film.

The boy pointed out that in the American film the boy had demanded five thousand dollars. The Hildesheim boy just copied the dollar figure.

In the third case he quoted two 14-year-old girls in Kevleraer choked a nine-year-old with a cover. They told the police: "We wanted to see what it was like when someone died, just like it is on television."

What can parents do? Heinrichs said: "More frequently say no to a television programme. Television should not take over the duties parents have to train and guide their children."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school performance and learning difficulties."

Heinrichs said: "In more and more cases German psychologists are being asked for advice about television addiction, the symptoms of which are a lack of concentration, reduced school

Tottenham reaches FA Cup with victory over Watford

LONDON (AP) — Tottenham Hotspur, which jointly holds the record for winning the English FA (Football Association) Cup, steamed into its eighth final Saturday by beating Watford 4-1 in a semifinal at Villa Park.

In the final, at Wembley on May 16, the seven-time winner, which holds the record with Aston Villa, will meet either Coventry City or Second Division Leeds United, who face each other today.

In league action, Everton stretched its lead in the First Division standings by whipping West Ham United 4-0 while defending champion and second placed Liverpool slumped to its fourth consecutive defeat, losing 2-1 at Norwich City.

Tottenham, which has never lost an F.A. Cup final, scored three times in the opening 37 minutes as Watford's third-choice goalkeeper, Gary Plumley, had a nightmare start to his first cup final.

With Tony Coton and Steve Sherwood sidelined because of injury, Watford manager Graham Taylor had to call on the part-time Plumley, a 30-year-old wine-bar owner and son of the club's chief executive, Eddie Plumley, to deputise.

Plumley fended Tottenham an 11th minute lead when he fun-

bled a shot from Clive Allen and Steve Hodge banged home the rebound. Within a minute, a 30-metre drive by Allen was deflected past the goalkeeper into the net for the Tottenham's striker's 45th goal of the season.

Relegation threatened Manchester City also wasted a lead as it lost 4-1 at home to Southampton to remain firmly rooted to the bottom of the standings.

In other relegation battles, Leicester City tied 1-1 with Aston Villa while Oxford United and Newcastle United produced the same score.

In a meeting of two sides that both play their home games on artificial turf, Queens Park Rangers tied 2-2 with fourth placed Luton Town. Arsenal remained in fifth place despite edging Charlton Athletic 2-1.

The start of the game was held up for 17 minutes because many of the 46,000 crowd was held up by traffic congestion on the approach to the neutral venue in the central English city of Birmingham.

Everton scored all its goals against West Ham in the first half.

New signing Wayne Clarke began the scoring with his second goal for the club and further strikes came from Peter Reid.

Honda steers Japan toward recognition

SUZUKA, Japan (R) — Japan, led by Honda, makes its full-scale entry into the expensive world of international motor sport this year armed with a complete set of first-class engines, a recognised full-time Formula One driver and a Grand Prix venue.

The engines earned recognition last season when they powered the Williams Formula One cars driven by Brazil's Nelson Piquet and Britain's Nigel Mansell to the Manufacturers' Championship. It was the first time a Japanese company had taken a share of the richest prize in motor sport.

The driver whose accomplishments will be fully tested is former Honda test driver Satoru Nakajima, 33, who will be driving for Lotus, also powered by Honda.

He makes history, as the first Japanese to win a full-time driving position in Formula One, and his debut at the Brazilian Grand Prix today.

The circuit is Honda's own at Suzuka, central Japan, to be used for the Japanese Grand Prix on Nov. 1 — the first time in 10 years that the Formula One circus will have travelled to the Far East.

Because it is the penultimate of this year's 16 races, the event at Suzuka may come under an intense spotlight with particular attention being paid to the Honda engine, Nakajima and the circuit itself, now regarded as the foremost in Japan.

"People say we planned all this to happen in the same year, but it's just coincidence," said Yuhei Chijiwa, president of Honda Land, the operators of the Suzuka circuit.

An extensive renovation plan is in hand, including the enlargement of the pits and paddock and improvements to safety and guest facilities.

Chijiwa said Suzuka is the world's only Formula One circuit

with special helicopter pad to help fly injured drivers out quickly. It also boasts a medical centre equipped with a special shower to treat patients with serious burns, the most common hazard at Formula One races.

Chijiwa said Honda had been particularly concerned with general safety and hazard countermeasures because of Japan's dismal memories of the 1976 and 1977 Grands Prix at Fuji.

The 1976 race, the last one that season, was marred by torrential rain. Niki Lauda, leading on points in the Drivers' Championship, pulled out of the race after the second lap and said it was too dangerous.

As a result, Britain's James Hunt, who finished third, came from behind to capture the title.

The following year, Japan's organisational failings were unhappy shown again in the management of the race by the private firm in charge of administering the Fuji speedway.

Two spectators were killed when Gilles Villeneuve's Ferrari crashed into their group in an off-limits area close to the track.

Other incidents, such as the abrupt cancellation of the first day's timed practice sessions, the Japanese government's banning of a South African driver, Lauda's boycott of the race and the refusal of Hunt, the winner again, to perform the ritual champagne-popping on the rostrum further marred the event.

So Suzuki has much to live down as it strives for recognition. But its successful hosting of the opening motorcycling Grand Prix last month augured well and it will continue to host the Japanese Formula One race until 1991.

The circuit, financially independent due to a large Honda racing park, is located near the central Japanese city of Nagoya, midway

FOR RENT A ground-floor apartment in Shmeisani

The apartment consists of three bedrooms, L-shaped salon, with garden, independent garage, central heating and telephone. Location: Opposite National Orthodox School.

Call: 601611, from 2:00 until 5:00 p.m.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour T.V., central heating, telephone. Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area.

Phone: 673768, 672842 after 2 p.m.

PASSPORT LOST

I, Eduardo M. Taguba, hereby announce that I have lost my passport No. AN-A0091292 issued in Manila, the Philippines on Sept. 10, 1985.

Anyone who finds it is kindly requested to call: 602163.

FURNISHED PENTHOUSE FOR RENT OR SALE

Third floor 280 sq.m. of luxury living close to 5th Circle. Safe and quiet location. With or without American furniture. Lovely view of city from 4 x 5 terrace. Four bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 7 x 7 living room, family room, laundry and servant's rooms, central and solar heating, telephone, video, TV, marble floors, large American kitchen, very practical plan and design, wall papered and carpeted throughout.

Safe and quiet location. Please call owner at 677739, from 9-4 and 8-10 p.m.

CHARLOTS

Performances 3-30, 6-10, 8-30, 10-30

CONCORD

Tel: 677420

Cinema

RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

Performances 3-15, 6-30, 8-30, 10-30

BELMANDO

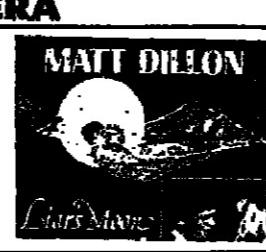
Cinema

OPERA

Tel: 675573

Performances 3-30, 6-15, 8-30, 10-30

LIAR'S MOON



Cinema

PLAZA

Tel: 677420

Performances 3-30, 6-30, 8-30, 10-30

INTO THE NIGHT

Cinema

RAGHADAN

HERO'S VALLEY

Performances 12-15, 14-0, 5-00, 6-45

Soviet wins Women's World Cup Marathon

SEOUL (R) — Soviet physical education teacher Zoya Ivanova beat off challenges from France and East Germany to win the World Cup Women's Marathon Saturday on the course for next year's Olympics.

Ivanova, 36, took the lead 32 kilometres into the 42.195 kilometres race and stayed in front to clock two hours 30 minutes 39 seconds.

Her time was well outside the women's world marathon best of 2:21:06 held by Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway, but she smashed her previous personal best of 2:34:17.

Maria Leut of France, who overtook clear favourite and defending champion Katrin Dorre of East Germany in the last 50 metres, finished second in 2:31:27.

Dorre, winner of the first World Cup marathon in Hiroshima, Japan, two years ago in 2:33:30, finished just three seconds behind Leut.

Officials here say the participation of Soviet and East European runners in the Seoul Marathon angers well for 1988.

The Soviet Union also won the team event with East Germany second and France third. The winner was the country whose three fastest competitors scored the lowest aggregate time.

More than 200 runners will be on the same course today for the men's event.

River through the centre of the capital before returning to the stadium.

Runner-up Leut criticised the course. "It was difficult for me to run because of strong winds and the course was too hilly," she told reporters.

But an exhilarated Ivanova said she planned to return. "I want to run again on this course during the 1988 Olympic Games," she said.

She told reporters Moscow was preparing teams for the Olympics despite having no diplomatic relations with Seoul.

South Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with any communist countries, fears North Korea will try to organise a communist boycott of the 1988 Olympics unless it is allowed to co-host the event.

Real's fiery Juanito has already been banned for two years by the European Football Union (UEFA) for a previous sending off in European competition, but this was reduced to a year when Real Madrid appealed.

The club is worried UEFA will take strong action against Juanito again.

"I am concerned about the club's international image as a result of this incident," said Real President Ramon Mendoza.

Juanito, 32, has already sent letters of apology to UEFA and Matthaeus. "I will accept with resignation whatever penalty is imposed on me," he said.

Real's Juanito fined for kicking Matthaeus in head

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Rudi Voeller scored his 100th Bundesliga goal and his 16th of the season to pace Werder Bremer to a 4-1 (2-1) victory over Eintracht Frankfurt in a West German First Division soccer match.

In other Friday matches, Nuremberg fought back from two goals down to clinch a 2-2 (0-1) tie at home against FC Homburg, while Bochum had few problems in thrashing bottom-placed Blau-Weiss Berlin 5-1 (1-0).

In Bremen, Werder quickly took control of the match with goals from Norbert Meier in the 5th and Thomas Wolter in the 13th minute.

Eintracht's Polish striker Janusz Turkowski pulled one back for the guests in the 22nd, but Voeller delighted 17,000 local fans with his goal three minutes after the interval to give Bremen a 3-1 lead.

Berlin got a brief glimpse of hope with Karl-Heinz Riedle's goal in the 63rd, but Walter Oswald put Bochum 3-1 ahead five minutes later.

Josef Nehl made it 4-1 from a penalty in the 86th, and two minutes later added his second for the final score of 5-1.

Eintracht's Voeller scores 100th Bundesliga goal

In Nuremberg, Homburg came close to scoring its first away victory of the season with goals from Uwe Freiler in the 45th and Klaus Mueller 50th.

But Nuremberg staged a powerful comeback before 15,000 fans and Dieter Lieberwirth cut the gap in the 65th minute. Joern Andersen clinched the tie in the 73rd.

In Bochum, the home side struggled to establish control before 9,000 fans but a late flurry buried Berlin. Lothar Woelk opened the score in the 33rd and Martin Kree made it 2-0 in the 58th.

Berlin got a brief glimpse of hope with Karl-Heinz Riedle's goal in the 63rd, but Walter Oswald put Bochum 3-1 ahead five minutes later.

Berlin got a brief glimpse of hope with Karl-Heinz Riedle's goal in the 63rd, but Walter Oswald put Bochum 3-1 ahead five minutes later.

Berlin got a brief glimpse of hope with Karl-Heinz Riedle's goal in the 63rd, but Walter Oswald put Bochum 3-1 ahead five minutes later.

Berlin got a brief glimpse of hope with Karl-Heinz Riedle's goal in the 63rd, but Walter Oswald put Bochum 3-1 ahead five minutes later.

Seirawan takes share of lead in NY Open chess

NEW YORK (AP) — U.S. champion Yasser Seirawan captured a share of the lead in the fourth round of the New York Open International Chess Tournament by knocking Czech grandmaster Lubomir Ftacnik out of his hold on first place.

Seirawan, of Seattle, defeated Ftacnik in a 48-move game and gained one point, finishing the round with 3½ points.

Portisch is ranked ninth in the world, according to the International Chess Federation's rating list, and is the highest-ranked entrant in the field. He defeated international master William Watson of England in a 59-move game.

Grandmasters watching the competition at the Penta Hotel said Watson appeared about to draw the game. But he then failed to make his 60th move in the allotted time, and lost the game.

Milwaukee spoils King's comeback with Knicks

NEW YORK (AP) — Ricky Pierce scored 16 points and Terry Cummings added 11 as the Milwaukee Bucks outscored the New York Knicks 41-17 in the first quarter and coasted to a 132-93 victory, spoiling Bernard King's first NBA game in more than two years.

Mecir downs Andrees

Czechoslovakia's Miloslav Mecir moved into the championship match with a 6-7 (8-6), 7-6 (13-11), 6-4, 6-2 victory over Andrees of Ecuador in a match that did not end until early Saturday morning.

Mecir will meet McEnroe in today's finals. McEnroe has beaten Mecir in both their previous matches.

"I tried to stay calm. I didn't

want to get involved. It's the umpire's job to control the match," the Swede said.

"(McEnroe) even walked off the court once. It gets to be too much at times. There are always going to be bad calls, but he complains about everything," Edberg added.

While he did not like McEnroe's conduct, Edberg had nothing but praise for his opponents' teams.

"He played really well. I was waiting for him to make some mistakes, but he didn't. I just tried to hang in there."

Afterwards, victory did nothing to soften McEnroe's criticism of the umpire.

"I'd be 5,000 in the world if I played like that guy unpaired. Anyone in the crowd could do as good a job as that guy," said McEnroe. "He had no idea what he was doing."

Mecir will meet McEnroe in today's finals. McEnroe has beaten Mecir in both their previous matches.

"I tried to stay calm. I didn't

want to get involved. It's the umpire's job to control the match," the Swede said.

"(McEnroe) even walked off the court once. It gets to be too much at times. There are always going to be bad calls, but he complains about everything," Edberg added.

Japan warns of retaliation against U.S. trade sanctions

TOKYO (R) — Japan warned the United States Saturday that it might take retaliation measures if the United States imposed planned trade sanctions on April 17, a senior government official said.

Mr. Shinji Fukukawa, vice minister of the International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI), said in a statement Japan would consider measures under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other actions if the United States imposed 100 per cent tariffs on some Japanese exports next week.

However, Mr. Fukukawa said Japan was ready to continue trade talks with the United States despite Tokyo's failure to convince the Reagan administration to call off the threatened tariffs during two days of emergency talks ended in Washington Friday.

Last month, President Reagan announced the sanctions in retaliation for what he called Japan's failure to honour a July, 1986, agreement to stop dumping computer microchips in markets outside the United States and to open its home market to American goods.

Mr. Fukukawa expressed deep regret that the United States had not listened to Japan's explanation of its efforts to live up the pact and said America had not given any detailed explanation of why it planned to impose the tariffs.

The U.S. trade representative's office said in a statement Friday that "the consultations did not in

our view produce any basis to call into question the accuracy of the data concerning market access or third country dumping upon which the president's decision of March 27 was founded."

In London, a British minister said Saturday he had given the Japanese government a clear warning of sanctions against Japanese companies if Tokyo did not allow more access to its internal markets and the threat was clearly understood.

Corporate Affairs Minister Michael Howard said on his return from a visit to Japan he thought the Japanese were beginning to appreciate the need to be fair and open about access to their own markets.

At an airport news conference Mr. Howard denied opposition allegations that his trip had been a failure because he had returned empty-handed.

"I did what I set out to do. I was sent to deliver a clear message to the Japanese government and I delivered it very clearly and it has been clearly understood."

Mr. Howard said that under the Financial Services Act the government had considerable flexibility in taking sanctions against Japanese companies and finance houses operating in Britain.

"It is not simply a question of withdrawing or refusing operating licences. We can ban firms from certain countries from carrying out certain kinds of business, while allowing them to carry out other kinds," he said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you need to be very thoughtful and cautious. Other persons are looking for reasons to make changes in your relationship. Show your most cooperative side.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Situations arise that will show you exactly how to improve your relationship with an outside partner.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get busy and make your environment more charming. Avoid one who likes to waste your time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Delays may arise in the plans you have made for pleasure with a good friend, but later things iron out.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Listen carefully to whatever your family is saying. If any guests come over, avoid arguments with them.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) It's a good day to visit with friends. Handle correspondence that requires thought and tact for the right results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) It's a fine day to study your property and other assets. Do something to improve them. Keep busy.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your personal desires and find the right ways and means to gain them. Contact dynamic persons for help.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) This Sunday you can get into intimate matters that you have temporarily put aside. Handle them nicely.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't rely on the assistance of friends today except for one spunky individual who gives you all you need.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Rely more on your own intelligence in handling worldly affairs. Do something of a civic nature.

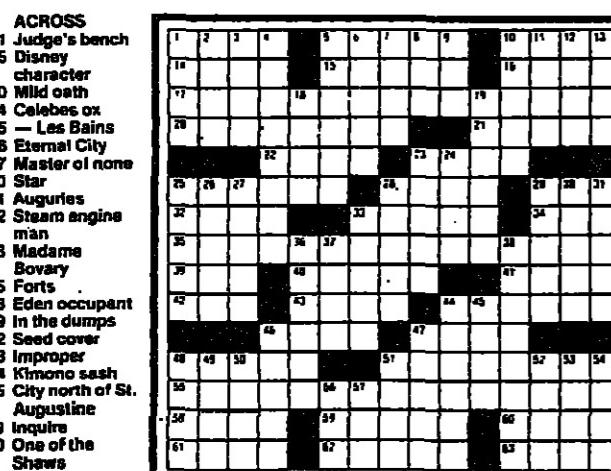
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Research those fine ideas before putting them into operation. Show your emotional mate your true devotion.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Follow your hunches instead of relying on those of others who do not understand the true situation.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will want to accomplish important things in life and can do so provided you teach the art of harmonious communication. One who is innately sweet and desires to be friendly with everyone. There is a fine mind here with plenty of energy.

THE Daily Crossword

by Arthur W. Palmer



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	Take a bus	11	SEURUM	CUBA
5	Disney character	12	PROSE	ERIC
10	Latin	13	ODDIN	MARDANDI
14	Celebes ox	14	JOHNSON	WATSON
15	— Les Bains	15	DEEDEE	SHIMEE
16	Eternal City	16	SHEDDED	FRUIT
17	Master of none	17	DINDLES	FROTHY
20	Star	18	ADIL	EIRE VIM
21	21st figures	19	TAKEFOOT	ABUNDINE
22	Steam engine man	20	THE	ESHER
23	Madame Bovary	21	ESTATES	SEASIDE
25	Forts	22	ALVILIS	BANK
26	Occupant	23	SIMILE	ALILI PET
27	In the dumps	24	SNOOZE	SEANIEH
28	Seed cover	25	FROST	ESISE
33	Improper	26	SITEN	FOINTS
34	Kimono sash	27	FLONTS	INDOTE
35	City north of St.	28		
36	Anglophile	29		
38	Inverses	30		
40	One of the Shaw's	31		
41	Wharf	32		
42	Attention getter	33		
43	Go under	34		
44	Indecisive	35		
45	Loco strength	36		
47	Fruit quarts	37		
48	Arabian chief?	38		
51	Deficit	39		
55	Spring flower	40		
58	Field unit	41		
59	Chamber	42		
60	Grain	43		
61	Defendant in	44		
62	Rome	45		
63	Exeter and Andover; abbr.	46		
65	Sp. miss	47		
66	DOWN	48		
1	California	49		
2	Collections of sayings	50		
3	Night comb; form	51		
4	Stage dance	52		
5	is appropriate	53		
6	Stop, to Popsey	54		
7	Extract	55		
8	Dance in Dijon	56		
9	Bank abbr.	57		
10	Play	58		

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (I.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, April 4, '87 and ending Wednesday, April 8, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	21550	26938	1.250	1.250	1.000
Petra Bank	9900	23948	2.300	2.400	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	4725	9908	2.070	2.080	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	7853	13251	1.700	1.680	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	6442	8424	1.310	1.300	1.000
Housing Bank	3400	5601	1.620	1.650	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	16312	35072	2.150	2.150	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	30	855	29.000	28.500	5.000
Bank of Jordan	2981	53884	18.150	18.600	5.000
Arab Bank	720	88933	123.900	123.500	10.000
Jordan National Bank	441200	114730	2.600	2.600	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	86625	71611	0.810	0.840	1.000
Islamic Investment House	22397	26468	1.710	1.730	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	152795	132058	0.890	0.840	1.000
National Financial Investments	10350	14700	1.470	1.450	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	35018	26656	0.750	0.790	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	14957	13611	0.910	0.910	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	17454	24363	1.410	1.370	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2.000
Al Mashreq Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	1961	9329	4.600	4.800	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	233	202	0.570	0.870	1.000
Jordan Insurance	3000	34500	11.250	11.500	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	4361	3734	0.850	0.870	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	500	450	0.920	0.900	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	1200	1643	1.350	1.370	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	2250	1770	0.790	0.760	1.000
Universal Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Insurance	205	318	1.550	1.550	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Al-Izdiyah Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Ahliya Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Services and industries					
Darco for Housing and Investment	53238	32052	0.620	0.600	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	2600	1160	0.480	0.430	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	1473	1061	0.720	0.720	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipment	51350	3898	0.680	0.670	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	35150	15779	0.970	0.950	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	12531	19186	1.520	1.540	1.000
Irid District Electricity	83350	46034	0.530	0.580	1.000
Arab International Hotels	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	8250	7526	0.910	0.910	1.000

Philippines rebels issue death warning against U.S. officials

MANILA (Agencies) — Leaders of a communist assassination squad said Saturday they had chosen several U.S. military officers and diplomats as "potential targets" for helping the Philippine government in its anti-insurgency war.

At a news conference, two guerrilla leaders said the rebel squads, popularly called "Sparrows," had killed more than 30 Filipino soldiers, policemen and informers in three years of operation in Manila. Sixteen of the "hits" were made since February this year, they said.

The rebels named only one American — retired U.S. army Major-General John Singlaub — as among their possible targets. They said no final decision had been made on Gen. Singlaub and the other Americans.

Gen. Singlaub, an anti-insurgency expert who frequently visits Manila ostensibly on trea-

"We issue a strong warning to ... all U.S. military and civilian advisers, officers and men who engage in the planning, design, funding or implementation of counter-insurgency programmes," a written NPA statement said.

The two guerrilla leaders, who gave their names as Sergio Romero and Emil Trinidad, asked reporters not to describe the place where the news conference was held or their physical appearance, other than the fact that they wore blue jeans.

The two identified themselves as officers of the NPA command in Manila.

It was the first time any rebel leader directing Sparrow actions in the capital had appeared before the media. They said they wanted to refute military claims that Sparrows indiscriminately killed people and used hoodlums or drug addicts in their missions.

The announcement did not say when the pullout started.

Foreign analysts in Moscow said the move, announced Jan. 15, was a fresh conciliation bid to Peking. China has expressed unease over the presence of Soviet troops in Mongolia, which lies on its border.

Western military experts said the pullout would probably involve 8,000 to 11,000 men from a contingent in Mongolia since 1966.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerashimov, announcing the partial withdrawal last January, said it was in line with a Kremlin policy on Asia outlined by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a speech last July.

Mr. Gorbachev said in the speech in the Far Eastern port of Vladivostok that Moscow was considering the possibility of withdrawing a "substantial part" of its forces from Mongolia, a Soviet ally since 1921.

A TASS report from Mongolia immediately after the January decision welcomed it as an "act of goodwill which will strengthen mutual understanding and trust between Asian peoples."

Peking cites the Soviet troop presence in Afghanistan, where it intervened militarily in December 1979, as a third obstacle to improved ties.

Militants fighting for a Sikh state in Punjab have burned more liquor, tobacco and barbers' shops in a fundamentalist drive for purity.

Prominent members of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party said they had urged Mr. Gandhi to drop Vishwanath Pratap Singh after the defence minister set up an inquiry into an arms purchase from abroad for which an agent received a \$23-million commission. The foreign arms-makers has not been named.

Members of Congress (I) who met the prime minister Friday night said Saturday the arms deal inquiry seemed like an attempt to embarrass Mr. Gandhi, who held the defence portfolio himself until naming Mr. Singh to the post.

Mr. Singh is at the centre of another potentially damaging controversy over the hiring of the U.S. Fairfax detective agency to investigate funds held abroad illegally by prominent Indians.

The Opposition alleges that Mr. Singh was moved from the Finance Ministry to head off inquiries by Fairfax, which Indian newspapers have said was investigating several close associates of Mr. Gandhi.

The government appointed two supreme court judges this week to investigate the Fairfax hiring but rejected opposition demands for a parliamentary probe.

Newspapers have given varying accounts of the arms deal. The Times of India said the commission was paid on an order of SSK Submarines from West Germany.

The Indian Express quoted informed sources as saying the pay-off was part of a contract for 155mm field guns from Sweden.

A defence ministry spokesman refused to comment.

Seoul house-arrest order triggers clash

SEOUL (R) — A hundred South Korean members of parliament and dissidents clashed Saturday with police guarding the home of top opposition figure Kim Dae-Jung, witnesses quoted by Reuter said.

Mr. Kim was placed under house arrest Friday night to prevent him from participating in the affairs of a new opposition political party, police said.

The state-run Korea Broadcasting System quoted police as saying the house-arrest order would continue until Mr. Kim openly pledged he would not take part in politics.

Fellow dissident leader Kim Young-Sam, flanked by about 20 members of parliament, tried to break through the police cordon around Kim Dae-Jung's home.

The witnesses said the protesters were pushed back by police armed with riot shields.

The protesters, who demanded

U.S.: Unearthed paper is not secret nuclear pact with Japan

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has said a document unearthed by Japanese communists, though a copy of a genuine U.S. government cable, did not refer to a secret pact allowing U.S. nuclear weapons into Japan.

"Contrary to what has been asserted, the cable does not indicate there is a secret agreement allowing the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan," State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters Friday.

Japanese communists found the 1966 telegram in the U.S. Library of Congress in Washington and interpreted its reference to "confidential arrangements" as meaning a secret pact allowing the United States to bring nuclear arms into Japan.

Redman said the U.S. government had confirmed the Japanese had found "a copy of an authentic document," but that it referred to a Soviet arms proposal, not to a secret U.S.-Japanese nuclear arms pact.

"Imprecise drafting" of a cable from the State Department to the U.S. embassy in Tokyo was responsible for the misunderstanding, Redman said.

"The reference to a confidential arrangement" refers to the 1960 agreement which affords the U.S. the right to seek

Japanese government consent to the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan obviously refers to the 1960 treaty of mutual cooperation and security," he said.

The Japanese government has always made plain that any such request under that agreement would be turned down.

"The references to confidential arrangements" and to the confidential 1960 agreement are obviously to the same thing—the 1960 treaty arrangements," Redman said.

He said the confusion had arisen because the cable in question concerned arms proposals by then-Soviet leader Alexei Kosygin.

"As the imprecise drafting of the cable indicates, the immediate focus of the cable was the Kosygin proposal, not U.S.-Japan security relations.

"It was not intended as an authoritative statement of U.S. defence policy toward Japan, nor can it be considered as such," he said.

Washington, as a global policy, refused to confirm or deny whether its ships or planes carry nuclear arms, including those visiting Japan.

Pope calls for defence of labour rights

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Pope John Paul II has made an impassioned defence of workers' rights, saying their dignity was undermined by economic schemes that sacrificed job security for other less human benefits.

"Let's call a stop to the situation in which the right to the situation concerned arms proposals by then-Soviet leader Alexei Kosygin.

Human values are damaged when socio-economic activity is focused solely on profit, the Pope said to thunderous applause from a huge crowd of workers, including Argentina's largely opposition labour leaders.

Defending worker's rights means more than seeking short-term goals, such as better wages and shorter working hours. Pope John Paul II has made an impassioned defence of workers' rights, saying their dignity was undermined by economic schemes that sacrificed job security for other less human benefits.

The Pope called a stop to the situation in which the right to the situation concerned arms proposals by then-Soviet leader Alexei Kosygin.

With all those finesse staring you in the face, did you spot that the winning line is to avoid any finesse? You simply bang down the ace-king of clubs and, if the queen does not drop, cash the high diamond and then continue with the jack of clubs and claim your contract regardless of who wins the trick.

If East has the queen, he is end played and must either give you a ruff or else lead a heart and thereby limit your losers in that suit to one. So let's suppose that West wins and shifts to a heart.

You call for a high honor from dummy and East must duck to avoid the end play. So now your throw him in with his master trump, and this time he is truly thrown in. No matter what he returns, you have held your heart losers to one.

The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ Pass 4 ♣ Pass Pass Open lead: Ten of ♦

To succeed at bridge, you need to learn to plan the play of the hand in a logical manner. Put yourself in the South seat and see how you would tackle a four-spade contract after the lead of the ten of diamonds.

The bidding has been routine. North made a forcing raise of your one-spade opening and, with a dead minimum, you could do nothing other than raise to game.

The diamond opening lead has solved your problem in that suit.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

TAKE THE SURE-TRICK LINE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH ♦ A K 4 3

♦ K Q 10 6

♦ Q J

♦ 6 5 2

WEST ♦ 8

♦ Q 10 7

♦ 7 5

♦ 10 9 7 6 5 2

♦ 4 3

♦ Q 10 8

♦ 9 7 4 3

SOUTH ♦ J 9 6 5 2

♦ 8 4 2

♦ A 8

♦ A K J

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

4 ♣ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♦

To succeed at bridge, you need to learn to plan the play of the hand in a logical manner. Put yourself in the South seat and see how you would tackle a four-spade contract after the lead of the ten of diamonds.

The bidding has been routine. North made a forcing raise of your one-spade opening and, with a dead minimum, you could do nothing other than raise to game.

The diamond opening lead has solved your problem in that suit.

Soviets begin limited troop pullout from Mongolia

CAPE TOWN (R) — South Africa on Saturday outlawed protests over the detention of thousands of people under security laws and a leading opposition politician vowed to ignore the ban.

Police chief General Johan Coetzee issued an order barring any form of petition or meeting to protest against detentions or to call for the release of detainees or to honour them in any way.

Veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Helen Suzman told Reuters she would ignore the ban.

"I have been against detention without trial since it was first introduced in South Africa in 1963. I have no intention of diverging from that now. I'm against it on principle. It is a total abrogation of the rule of law," she said in a telephone interview from Johannesburg.

Lawyers were on Saturday

urgently studying the implications of the latest ban, which tightens existing curbs on outright calls for the release of people detained under the emergency and on public allegations about how people are treated in detention.

Wearing a t-shirt or displaying a car bumper sticker protesting against detentions is now illegal under the order.

Lawyers told Reuters that one clause in the new order, outlawing any public act in solidarity with detainees, might rule out church services to pray for their welfare.

The Detainees' Parents Sup-

port Committee (DPSC), set up

in 1981 to monitor deten-

tives' families said

the new law was "a head-on

attack on the DPSC and on

the reason for our existence."

A DPSC spokesman told Reu-

ters in Johannesburg: "It phases

out any public call we make and

effectively outlaws any political

support for detainees."

Lawyers were on Saturday

urgently studying the implications

of the latest ban, which tightens

existing curbs on outright

calls for the release of people

detained under the emergency

and on public allegations about

how people are treated in deten-

tions.

Lawyers told Reuters that one

clause in the new order, outlawing

any public act in solidar-

y with detainees, might rule

out church services to pray for

their welfare.

The Detainees' Parents Sup-

port Committee (DPSC), set up

in 1981 to monitor deten-

tives' families said

the new law was "a head-on

attack on the DPSC and on

the reason for our existence."

A DPSC spokesman told Reu-

ters in Johannesburg: "It phases

out any public call we make and

effectively outlaws any political

support for detainees."

Lawyers were on Saturday

urgently studying the implications

of the latest ban, which tightens

existing curbs on outright

calls for the release of people

detained under the emergency

and on public allegations about

how people are treated in deten-

tions.

Lawyers told Reuters that one

clause in the new order, outlawing

any public act in solidar-

y with detainees, might rule

</div